

## pr.1134 Berkut - KRESTA-I

DATA FOR 2025 (standard update)

pr.1134 "Berkut" - KRESTA-I

"Admiral Zozulya"

"Vladivostok"

"Vice-Admiral Drozd"

"Sevastopol"

★★★★

Missile cruiser / large anti-submarine ship. The development of the project of the ship 1134 was carried out by TsKB-53 under the leadership of the chief designer V.F. Anikeyev on the basis of the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR No. 1180-51 of December 30, 1961. Yu.A. Babich, M.S. Natus and V.D. Rubtsov were appointed deputy chief designers. Work was started immediately on the technical design of the ship, bypassing the stage of the draft design. The hull of the missile cruiser of Project 58 was taken as a basis. During the design it became clear that it would not be possible to fit into the dimensions of the hull of Project 58 - especially in connection with the requirement of the tactical and technical assignment to increase the cruising range to 5000 nautical miles. As a result, a large-scale increase in the dimensions of the Berkut hull was carried out while maintaining the theoretical drawing and contours of Project 58. The main dimensions of the ship were also chosen taking into account the dimensions of the closed slipway of the Leningrad Shipyard No. 190 named after A.A. Zhdanov, where it was planned to build the ships of the project.

The technical design was developed from December 1961 to mid-1962. The cruisers of the project were supposed to be equipped with the promising universal anti-aircraft missile system M-11 "Shtorm" developed by the Altair Research Institute (USSR Ministry of Shipbuilding Industry), the Fakel Design Bureau (USSR Ministry of Aviation Industry) and the Bolshevik Plant Design Bureau (USSR Ministry of Defense Industry). The SAM was supposed to be ready by 1965. The technical design was approved in January 1963 with a changed armament composition: in the anti-submarine armament, the Titan sonar was replaced by the more advanced Titan-2 sonar, but due to a delay in its readiness, the Titan sonar was installed on the ships. Due to the unreadiness of the M-11 "Shtorm" SAM (adopted into service only in 1969), the ship is equipped with the serial Volna SAM. The replacement of the SAM system did not increase the effectiveness of the ship's air defense, although the ammunition load of the V-600 SAMs was increased to 64 (16 on Project 58 and 32 on Project 61). The anti-ship weapons system consists of two twin non-guided KT-35 launchers with four 4K-44 missiles without a spare ammunition load. A comparison of the anti-submarine weapons with similar weapons on the Project 61 large anti-submarine ship shows that with an equal composition of hydroacoustic equipment and bomb-throwing installations, Project 1134 has more powerful torpedo weapons (two five-tube torpedo tubes instead of one). In terms of anti-submarine capabilities, Project 1134 was not much stronger than its predecessor, but it had twice as strong air defense and an anti-ship strike complex, and in addition, for the first time in Soviet military shipbuilding, it received a permanently based ship helicopter along with full-fledged aviation and technical support facilities.

When laid down, the ships of the project were classified as air defense/antisubmarine warfare ships. In 1966, they were reclassified as "large antisubmarine ships". On August 3, 1977, they were reclassified as "missile cruisers". In the West, they have always been considered missile cruisers.



Large anti-submarine ship "Admiral Zozulya" project 1134, photo 1968-1971 (from the MilitaryRussia.Ru archive)

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## pr.1144 / 11442 Orlan - KIROV

DATA FOR 2025 (standard update)

pr.1144 "Orlan" - Balcom-I / KIROV

"Kirov"

Project

11442 "Frunze"

"Kalinin"

"Peter the Great"

Project 11442M

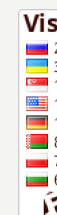
"Admiral Nakhimov"

★★★★

Heavy nuclear-powered missile cruiser (TARKR). In 1964, the USSR began studying the possibility of building a large military surface anti-submarine ship with a nuclear power plant. The main task is to destroy the SSBNs of a potential enemy in the areas of their combat duty. As a result of the research, the Central Design Bureau of Industry developed a technical assignment for the development of a project for a large anti-submarine ship with a nuclear power plant with a displacement of 8,000 tons. The development of the Orlan project was entrusted to the Leningrad Northern Design Bureau. Chief Designer and Manager - B.I. Kupensky (until May 1982), since May 1982 - V.A. Perevalov. The main supervisor of the design and construction of the ship from the USSR

## Catalog of r

- AIR
- EARTH
- WATER
- Submarine
- Ships of f
- Aircraft
- Cruise
- Nuc
- pr.58
- pr.11
- pr.11
- pr.11
- Large i
- Destro
- Patrol corvett
- Mine-s
- Small cor
- Landing c
- Hovercra
- Special a
- Ekranopl
- Navy Sur
- Missiles
- Surface-t
- the Navy
- Anti-subr
- Anti-airc
- Navy
- Naval Art
- Torpedoe
- Mines an
- Radars an
- SPACE
- Personalitie
- News and u



## Latest com

[RPK-7 Wind](#)

Navy was Captain 1st Rank A.A. Savin. From the very beginning, the ship project was directly supervised by the Commander-in-Chief of the USSR Navy S.G. Gorshkov.

During the design process, it was proposed to equip the ship with echeloned air defense systems, and later with an anti-ship missile strike system designed for use against a potential enemy aircraft carrier group. Due to the increase in displacement and the universalization of the ship's possible purpose, it was decided to classify it as a "heavy autonomous missile cruiser". The technical design of the ship was completed in 1972. The keel of the lead ship was laid at the Baltic Shipyard in Leningrad on March 26, 1974. According to space intelligence in the United States, the cruiser was named Balcom-I (Baltic Combatant). The lead ship, the cruiser Kirov, is equipped with 100-mm artillery mounts due to the unavailability of the 130-mm mount.



Cruiser pr.11442M "Admiral Nakhimov" at the outfitting quay of PO "Sevmash", published on 18.11.2024 (photo by Oleg Kuleshov, <https://t.me/navyphotos>)

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pr.1164 Atlant - SLAVA

DATA FOR 2023 (in progress)

Project 1164 "Atlant" - SLAVA

"Moscow" ("Glory")

"Marshal Ustinov" ("Admiral of the Fleet Lobov")

"Varyag" ("Chervona Ukraine")

"Ukraine"



Missile cruiser. Developed by the Severnoye Design Bureau (Leningrad), chief designer - A.K. Perkov (later - V.I. Mutikhin). The ship is designed to strike enemy naval groups, including aircraft carriers, as well as to provide zonal air defense for fleet formations and naval bases and strikes against enemy ground infrastructure. A series of 10 cruisers of the project were planned for construction in the 1980s.

The preliminary design of the cruiser was adopted on April 13, 1973. The design was based on Project 1134B with a complete update of the armament composition. The cruiser was supposed to use a new missile system, a new zonal air defense missile system, and a new artillery mount. This required a complete redesign of the layout of the superstructures and the hull of the ship. The final appearance of the cruiser was formed in Technical Project 1164. The development of the technical project was completed on August 21, 1974. Construction of the ship could have begun in December 1974 at the Nikolaev Shipyard named after 61 Communards after the vacancy of the slipway after the launch of the 5th ship of Project 1134B "Petrovsk", but the armament systems were not ready for the project. In this regard, the laying of the lead ship was postponed to 1976 and took place only on October 4, 1976 (cruiser "Slava", factory No. 2008). The lead cruiser was launched on July 27, 1979 and accepted by the Fleet on December 28, 1982.





Missile cruiser "Moskva" project 1164, Black Sea, 2000s

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## pr.58 - KYNDA

DATA FOR 2020 (in progress)

Project 58 - KYNDA

"Grozny"

"Admiral Fokin"

"Admiral Golovko"

"Varyag"

★★★★



Missile cruiser (RKR) of the 1st rank / missile destroyer. The design of the world's first missile destroyer under Project 58 was started by TsKB-53 (chief designer of the project V.A. Nikitin, designers during construction - A.L. Fisher and V.G. Korolevich) in accordance with the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR No. 1190-610 of 25.08.1956 on the creation of a surface ship with new types of weapons. In October 1956, assignments were issued for the development of the M-1 "Volna" air defense missile system and the P-35 anti-ship missile, which became the main combat systems of the new ship. The tactical and technical assignment for the design of the ship was approved by the Decision of the Navy and the Ministry of Shipbuilding Industry No. 1558 dated 07.12.1956. The development of the preliminary design of the ship was started by TsKB-53 by order No. 178772 of the Shipbuilding Directorate of the USSR Navy dated 17.12.1956. The main elements of the tactical and technical assignment for the development of Project 58 were approved by Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR No. 483-238 dated 30.04.1957.

The main purpose of the ship is to combat large ships and naval groups of a potential enemy, including aircraft carrier groups.

The preliminary design was presented on 29.06.1957. TsKB-53 developed several versions of the preliminary design of the ship. The best version was recognized as the layout with a long forecastle and two superstructure skeletons with two tower-like masts. For the first time on a ship of this class, it was envisaged to accommodate a flagship command post (FCP), intended to coordinate the actions of a group of ships in the use of strike weapons and the organization of air defense. The command posts (FKP, GKP and BIP) were located not in the superstructure, but on the lower deck of the ship. On August 17, 1957, the preliminary design of the ship was approved by the decision of the Commander-in-Chief of the USSR Navy No. 779, agreed upon with the USSR Ministry of Shipbuilding. On September 7, 1957, the Shipbuilding Directorate of the USSR Navy issued order No. 95619 for the development of the technical design for the ship of Project 58. The technical design was submitted to TsKB-53 on March 31, 1958 and approved on August 15, 1958 by decision No. S-8/001896 of the Navy and the State Shipbuilding Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers. The main elements of the technical design of Project 58 were approved by Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers No. 1053-502 of September 18, 1958. Finally, on September 1, 1958, TsKB-53 began developing the working design and issuing technical documentation for Project 58.

The initial plans called for the construction of a series of 16 ships of the project, but by 1960 a decision was made to build only 4 ships. The metalworking for the hull of the lead ship of the project began at the Zhdanov Shipyard in Leningrad on April 1, 1959. The lead ship of the project, Grozny, was laid down at the Zhdanov Shipyard in Leningrad (now Severnaya Verf) on February 23, 1960, launched on March 26, 1961 with a technical readiness of 58.6%, and handed over to the Navy after trials on December 30, 1962. During the State trials, the lead ship of the project covered 16,679 miles in 1,171 sea hours. A total of 4 ships of the project were built.

On July 22-25, 1962, during the Kasatka exercises, missile launches were conducted in the Northern Fleet from the destroyer Project 58 Grozny, which was still undergoing testing. The launches were observed from the cruiser Admiral Ushakov Project 68bis by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee N.S. Khrushchev. After the successful missile launches, the commander of the Northern Fleet, Admiral Kasatonov, started a conversation about how changing the rank of the ship would improve the ranks and position of the officers serving on the ship. N.S. Khrushchev agreed with this and the ship became a cruiser ( *historical - Shirokorad* ). The decision was announced on November 4, 1962.

All ships of the project were withdrawn from the Fleet's combat composition in 1990-2002.



Missile cruiser Grozny, project 58 - KYNDA after modernization, Mediterranean Sea, 10/30/1985 (photo - US NAVY, <http://www.dodmedia.osd.mil/> ).

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